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ABSTRACT

This report contains collective data on Hawaii's schools for the school year 1998-1999, showing trends over time and, where appropriate, comparisons with data from other states. The report covers public education from kindergarten through grade 12, with data from all 251 schools in Hawaii. Enrollment growth has declined sharply in the past 3 years, and overall enrollment actually declined by 1% in 1998-1999 in all but one school district. The numbers and proportions of students with special needs are increasing. These students are those from poor economic circumstances, those with limited English proficiency, and those who need special education services. Fiscal constraints have limited the state's efforts to reduce the pupil-to-teacher ratio, and, in fact, the state's financial commitment to public education, as indicated by the percentage of state and local revenue allotted to the schools, remains questionable. Hawaii currently spends more than $800 less per pupil than the national average. Many schools need additional classrooms, and other facilities are underdeveloped. The state's schools are well over the national average in size. The report also contains information on student absences, school improvement priorities, standardized test results, dropouts, school completion, and student discipline. (Contains 24 tables and 3 references.) (SLD)

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The Superintendent's Tenth Annual Report on School Performance and Improvement in Hawai'i

1999

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The Superintendent's Annual Report on School Performance and Improvement in Hawai'i

FOREWORD

The Superintendent's Annual Report on School Performance and Improvement in Hawai'i is one of two major reports in the state's system of school accountability. This report contains collective data on our schools for school year 1998-99, showing trends over time and, where appropriate, comparisons with data from other states. The other major report, the ***School Status and Improvement Report***, is prepared annually for each school. These reports contain school data and summaries of the schools' improvement priorities and activities. They are available at public libraries and online at ***http://arch.k12.hi.us*** on the world wide web.

These two reports are the most visible parts of the Department of Education's assessment and accountability system, the purpose of which is to hold everyone in the department, including me, responsible for student learning. These reports grew out of the department's initiative, early in this decade, to develop a comprehensive accountability system for the public schools of Hawai'i. The department's efforts thus far have laid a foundation for the system, but they are only a start.

This year's report is abbreviated. It contains updates on all of the data regularly reported, but without the narrative explanations and graphs that have been included in previous reports. This has been done to facilitate a thorough review of the purpose and content of the report to bring it into alignment with the new focus of the Department of Education on standards-based reform. The next report in this series will again present data graphically, with explanations of their import; and it will do so within the framework of the department's standards-based accountability system, reflecting our progress toward both a sound system of accountability and the achievement of the standards we have set for our children's education in public schools.

Paul G. LeMahieu, Ph.D.
Superintendent of Education

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Preparation of ***The Superintendent's Annual Report on School Performance and Improvement in Hawai'i*** requires the cooperative effort of a number of people. The report is prepared by Dr. Thomas Gans of the Evaluation Section of the Department of Education's Office of Accountability and School Instructional Support under the supervision of Michael W. Heim, Director of the Planning and Evaluation Group, and Dr. Glenn T. Hirata, Administrator of the Evaluation Section. In the course of its preparation the report is critically reviewed by a number of individuals including Mr. Heim, Dr. Hirata, and Jerald D. Plett of the Evaluation Section.

The Superintendent's Annual Report on School Performance and Improvement in Hawai'i requires accurate and consistent data, and a number of people in the Department of Education have contributed to the report by providing the needed data. The assistance provided by Allan Stone and the staff of the Information Systems Services Branch and by Karl Yoshida and the staff of the Information Resource Management Branch is gratefully acknowledged.

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Data Highlights

- **SCOPE.** The report for school year 1998-99 covers public education in kindergarten through 12th grade, including data from all 251 public schools in the seven administrative districts in Hawai'i. (Table 1, page 3)

- **ENROLLMENT**. Enrollment growth, which had exceeded 1% for every year from 1989-90 through 1996-97 and was above 1.5% for five of those eight years, has declined sharply in the last three years. Overall enrollment actually declined by 1% in 1998-99. Enrollment continues to increase, however, in the Leeward District on Oahu. (Tables 2 and 3, Page 3)

- **SPECIAL NEEDS**. The numbers and proportions of students in need of special services are increasing rapidly, despite the reduced growth of the population of students at large. These at-need students are those from poor economic circumstances, those with limited English proficiency, and those who need special education services. The proportion of students needing special education services has nearly doubled since 1988-89, and the proportion of students with limited English proficiency has more than doubled in that time. The growth in the numbers and proportions of students with these special needs means that the task facing the public schools is steadily becoming more difficult and more costly. (Table 4, page 4)

- **PUPIL TO TEACHER RATIO**. In 1987-88, Hawai'i ranked 48th among the states in pupil-to-teacher ratio. Through concerted effort, by 1992-93 the state had lowered its pupil-to-teacher ratio enough to tie for 35th. Fiscal constraints that began in 1994-95 have halted the state's progress on this indicator. (Table 7, page 5)

- **STATE/DISTRICT BUREAUCRACY**. Hawai'i is well ***below*** the national average and below all of its comparable states in the proportion of its professional staff whose functions are administrative. (Table 8, page 5)

- **SPENDING PRIORITIES**. The state's financial commitment to public education, as indicated by the percentage of state and local revenue allocated to public schools, remains questionable. Hawai'i has ranked **last** on this indicator for well over a decade. Hawai'i spends less than two-thirds of the national average of its state and local revenues on public K-12 education. (Table 9, page 6)

- **EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL.** The state's spending per pupil relative to other states peaked in 1993-94, when Hawai'i spent $188 per pupil more than the national average. Since then, the state's spending has lost ground; and currently Hawai'i spends more than $800 **less** per pupil than the national average. (Table 10, page 6; Table 11, page 7)

- **CLASSROOMS**. Despite the easing of overall enrollment, many of the state's schools still need additional classrooms, because of either backlogged expansion projects or new demand created by shifting enrollment. (Table 12, page 7)

- **OTHER FACILITIES**. Schools' support facilities, such as libraries and cafeterias, are chronically underdeveloped. Just under half of the schools in Hawai'i have library facilities that have less than 70% of the state standard amount of space. (Tables 13 and 14, page 7)

- **SCHOOL SIZE**. The state's secondary and elementary schools are well over the national average in size, at 178% and 130% of the national averages respectively. (Table 15, page 8)

- **STUDENT ABSENCES.** The average number of school days missed by students has been quite consistent since standard procedures for attendance counting were instituted in 1995. High school students, on average, miss over three weeks of school during the course of a school year. (Table 16, page 8)

- **SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PRIORITIES.** Student achievement and curriculum improvement have consistently been the highest priorities for schools' improvement planning over the last decade. (Table 17, page 8)

- **STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST.** Hawai'i's students overall performed better on the open-ended assessment of reading proficiency of the Stanford Achievement Test than on the multiple-choice, with the 3rd and 5th grade scores at or above the national norms. (Table 18, page 9)

- **DROPOUT RATES**. Dropout rates for students in grades 9-12 average about 4.7% per year. The estimated cumulative dropout rates over the four years of high school for the 1997 through 1999 senior classes are between 17% and 19%. (Table 19, page 9)

- **SCHOOL COMPLETION AND SENIOR PLANS.** The percentage of seniors receiving high school diplomas has dropped slightly in the last decade, and the percentage not completing school at all has decreased as well in the same period. The class of 1999 was the last for which students could finish school with a course completion certificate instead of a diploma. That option was afforded to those whose only deficiency was failure to pass the Hawai'i State Test of Essential Competencies (HSTEC). Slightly over 80% of public school seniors intend to continue their formal education. (Tables 20 and 21, page 10)

- **STUDENT DISCIPLINE**. The incidence rates for disciplinary suspensions in all four Chapter 19 classifications have decreased since 1996-97. When categorized by type of incident (listed in Table 23, page 11), only property offenses increased, and those only slightly. (Table 22, page 11; Table 24 page 12)

Data Tables

Table 1. Grade Level Organization of Public Schools in Hawai'i, 1998-99

<table>
<tr><th colspan="13">GRADE LEVELS INCLUDED</th></tr>
<tr><td>K</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">40 schools, median size: 594 pupils</td><td colspan="3">19 schools, median size: 808 pupils</td><td colspan="4">28 schools, median size: 1,594 pupils</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">2 schools, median size: 221 pupils</td><td colspan="3"></td><td></td><td colspan="2">13 schools, median size: 965 pupils</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6"></td><td colspan="7">Kohala High & Intermediate School, 590 pupils</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">125 schools, median size: 578 pupils</td><td colspan="6">8 schools, median size: 979 pupils</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="9">7 schools, median size: 499 pupils</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="11">Pa'auilo Elementary & Intermediate School, 255 pupils</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="13">7 schools, median size: 312 pupils</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2. Enrollment in Hawai'i Public Schools, 1989-90 to 1998-99

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-1999
Elementary	98,567	100,071	102,142	103,356	104,227	105,598	107,254	107,979	108,197	107,046
Secondary	70,626	70,985	72,107	73,567	75,649	77,566	79,327	80,506	81,084	80,349
Total	169,193	171,056	174,249	176,923	179,876	183,164	186,581	188,485	189,281	187,395
Growth	1,966	1,863	3,193	2,674	2,953	3,288	3,417	1,904	796	-1,886
Growth Rate	1.2%	1.1%	1.9%	1.5%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	1.0%	0.4%	-1.0%

Table 3. Enrollment by District, 1987-88 to 1998-99

Year	Honolulu	Central	Leeward	Windward	Hawai'i	Maui	Kaua'i
1986-87	36,031	33,802	29,131	19,224	21,787	15,438	8,651
1987-88	35,093	34,673	29,510	19,099	22,180	16,116	9,009
1988-89	34,530	34,985	29,653	19,143	22,875	16,643	9,210
1989-90	34,052	35,239	30,019	19,244	23,745	17,312	9,427
1990-91	34,128	35,177	30,320	19,324	24,564	17,788	9,561
1991-92	33,978	35,593	31,066	19,494	25,472	18,379	10,109
1992-93	34,195	35,763	31,449	19,784	26,318	18,835	10,503
1993-94	34,597	35,985	32,126	19,785	29,946	19,527	10,826
1994-95	34,715	36,575	33,235	19,745	27,703	20,189	10,937
1995-96	35,098	36,436	34,721	19,994	28,083	20,992	11,176
1996-97	35,365	35,985	35,982	20,297	28,257	21,463	11,065
1997-98	35,354	35,538	37,071	19,980	28,508	21,712	11,039
1998-99	35,256	34,706	37,110	19,673	27,993	21,608	10,962

Table 4. Students with Special Needs in Hawai'i Public Schools, 1988-89 to 1998-99

Year	Special Education		Limited English		Lunch Subsidy	
1988-89	9,214	5.5%	7,674	4.6%	51,997	31.1%
1989-90	9,572	5.7%	8,035	4.7%	48,522	28.7%
1990-91	9,778	5.7%	8,861	5.2%	46,849	27.4%
1991-92	10,800	6.2%	8,834	5.1%	47,719	27.4%
1992-93	11,515	6.5%	9,124	5.2%	55,295	31.3%
1993-94	11,692	6.5%	10,603	5.9%	60,339	33.5%
1994-95	12,182	6.7%	11,088	6.1%	64,748	35.3%
1995-96	13,108	7.0%	12,902	6.9%	70,033	37.5%
1996-97	13,931	7.4%	13,366	7.1%	74,793	39.7%
1997-98	15,561	8.2%	13,146	6.9%	77,367	40.9%
1998-99	17,521	9.3%	18,178	9.7%	79,107	42.2%

Table 5. Incidence of Low Birth Weight and Single Mothers, 1985-1997

Year	Total Births	Births to Single Mothers	Babies with Low Birth Weight
1985	18,267	20.1%	6.6%
1986	18,253	20.4%	6.1%
1987	18,555	21.4%	7.2%
1988	18,937	22.3%	6.9%
1989	19,335	23.9%	7.1%
1990	20,438	24.9%	7.1%
1991	19,880	26.3%	6.8%
1992	19,837	26.5%	7.2%
1993	19,567	27.3%	6.9%
1994	19,438	28.4%	6.5%
1995	18,552	29.3%	6.6%
1996	18,378	30.3%	6.7%
1997	17,326	30.0%	7.1%

Source: *The State of Hawaii Data Book 1998*, Table 2.01, Table 2.05.

Table 6. Students Attending the Same School All Year, 1991-92 to 1998-99

	Type of School			
Year	Elementary	Intermediate	High	Multi-Grade
1991-92	90.2%	93.5%	92.4%	93.2%
1992-93	89.7%	92.3%	91.5%	91.3%
1993-94	95.2%	96.0%	94.2%	95.2%
1994-95	89.5%	88.8%	88.8%	89.7%
1995-96	92.1%	93.8%	93.1%	93.6%
1996-97	91.0%	93.4%	92.9%	92.9%
1997-98	91.0%	93.2%	94.3%	92.5%
1998-99	90.1%	94.7%	95.1%	93.3%

Table 7. Pupil to Teacher Ratios in Hawai'i and Comparable States, 1987-88 to 1998-99

Year	Hawai'i	Nevada	New Hampshire	Rhode Island	U. S. Average	Hawai'i Rank
1987-88	21.6	20.2	16.0	15.1	17.6	48
1988-89	19.2	20.3	16.2	14.5	17.3	44
1989-90	19.1	20.4	16.2	14.5	17.2	43.5
1990-91	18.9	19.4	16.2	14.6	17.2	41
1991-92	18.5	18.6	15.5	14.6	17.3	40.5
1992-93	17.6	18.7	15.6	14.3	17.4	35.5
1993-94	17.8	18.7	15.5	14.8	17.4	38.5
1994-95	17.9	18.7	15.6	14.7	17.3	39
1995-96	17.8	19.1	15.7	14.3	17.3	40
1996-97	17.7	19.1	15.6	14.2	17.1	41
1997-98	17.8	18.5	15.6	14.5	16.8	41
1998-99	17.8	18.5	15.6	14.4	16.6	42

Sources: *Digest of Education Statistics, 1999*, Table 67.

U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, *Early Estimates: Public Elementary and Secondary Education Statistics: School Year 1998-99*, NCES 1999-347, Table 6, 7, pp.8, 9.

Table 8. Ratios of District Administrative Staff to Total School Staff, Hawai'i and Comparable States

Year	Hawai'i	Nevada	New Hampshire	Rhode Island	U. S. Average	District of Columbia
1987-88	1.0%	1.8%	3.9%	5.9%	4.7%	n/a
1988-89	0.9%	1.6%	3.8%	5.9%	4.6%	n/a
1989-90	3.6%	1.9%	3.6%	5.7%	4.6%	n/a
1990-91	3.6%	1.8%	3.9%	6.2%	4.6%	n/a
1991-92	3.5%	2.1%	4.3%	4.3%	4.8%	n/a
1992-93	2.9%	3.4%	3.7%	3.7%	4.0%	n/a
1993-94	2.6%	3.7%	3.5%	4.2%	4.0%	6.8%
1994-95	2.7%	3.0%	3.6%	3.1%	4.0%	7.3%
1995-96	2.4%	2.9%	3.5%	3.5%	3.9%	7.4%
1996-97	2.3%	2.8%	3.2%	3.3%	4.1%	7.0%
1997-98	2.3%	3.0%	3.3%	3.4%	4.0%	3.9%

Source: *Digest of Education Statistics, 1999*, Table 84, p. 91.

Table 9. Percentage of State and Local Revenue Allocated to Public K-12 Education, Hawai'i and Comparable States

Year	Hawai'i	Nevada	New Hampshire	Rhode Island	U. S. Average
1982-83	17.1%	19.2%	24.7%	21.3%	24.3%
1983-84	16.5%	18.4%	24.9%	20.7%	24.0%
1984-85	16.3%	18.3%	25.9%	20.4%	23.9%
1985-86	16.3%	20.6%	25.6%	20.6%	24.0%
1987-88	17.3%	21.0%	27.6%	21.4%	24.2%
1988-89	16.3%	21.0%	28.0%	20.9%	24.4%
1989-90	15.5%	22.4%	28.4%	22.0%	24.3%
1990-91	15.0%	24.5%	28.9%	21.8%	24.1%
1991-92	13.5%	22.4%	24.2%	19.8%	23.5%
1992-93	13.1%	21.3%	23.9%	20.7%	23.4%
1994-95	14.3%	20.2%	25.1%	21.4%	23.1%
1995-96	14.5%	22.0%	25.7%	22.4%	23.5%

Sources: *Digest of Education Statistics, 1999*, Table 36; *Digest* 1985-86, Table 15; *Digest* 1987, Table 25; *Digest* 1988, Table 27; *Digest* 1989, Table 32; *Digest* 1990, Table 32; *Digest* 1991, Table 34; *Digest* 1992, Table 36; *Digest* 1994, Table 36; *Digest* 1996, Table 35; *Digest, 1997*, Table 36; *Digest 1998*, Table 36.

Table 10. Expenditures per Pupil (per ADA) for Hawai'i and Comparable States, Long Term Trend

Year	Hawai'i	Nevada	New Hampshire	Rhode Island	U. S. Average	HI Difference from U. S. Average	
1959-60	$1,403	$1,860	$1,501	$1,786	$1,621	-$218	-13.4%
1969-70	$2,825	$2,586	$2,430	$2,996	$2,743	$82	3.0%
1979-80	$3,378	$2,913	$2,893	$3,933	$3,345	$33	1.0%
1989-90	$5,589	$5,173	$6,664	$7,852	$6,232	-$643	-10.3%

Sources: *Digest of Education Statistics, 1997*, Tables 168, 169. Expenditures are in 1996-97 dollars per *average daily attendee* (ADA).

Table 11. Expenditures per Pupil (ADM) for Hawai'i and Comparable States

Year	Hawai'i	Nevada	New Hampshire	Rhode Island	U. S. Average	HI Difference from U. S. Average	
1987-88	$3,661	$3,298	$4,080	$4,951	$3,927	-$266	-6.8%
1988-89	$3,841	$3,562	$4,328	$5,598	$4,304	-$463	-10.8%
1989-90	$4,130	$3,816	$4,786	$5,798	$4,628	-$498	-10.8%
1990-91	$4,820	$4,294	$5,152	$5,934	$4,902	-$82	-1.7%
1991-92	$5,062	$4,546	$5,237	$6,092	$5,023	$39	0.8%
1992-93	$5,332	$4,645	$5,368	$6,501	$5,170	$162	3.1%
1993-94	$5,533	$4,661	$5,433	$6,797	$5,344	$188	3.5%
1994-95	$5,597	$4,730	$5,567	$6,899	$5,536	$62	1.1%
1995-96	$5,560	$4,892	$5,740	$7,304	$5,697	-$137	-2.4%
1996-97	$5,633	$5,084	$5,920	$7,612	$5,924	-$291	-4.9%
1997-98	$5,415	$5,219	$6,493	$7,642	$6,168	-$753	-12.2%
1998-99	$5,569	$5,371	$7,046	$8,001	$6,407	-$838	-13.1%

Sources: *Digest, 1999*, Table 171. *Early Estimates, 1998-99*, Tables 6.7, pp.8, 9. Expenditures are in current (unadjusted) dollars per *average daily member* (ADM).

Table 12. Net Classroom Shortage or Excess by District, 1998-99

	Honolulu	Central	Leeward	Windward	Hawai'i	Maui	Kaua'i
Elementary	94	29	-11	53	-6	9	5
Secondary or K-12	66	-6	-58	27	-14	-38	0
Total	160	23	-69	80	-20	-29	5

Table 13. Percentages of Schools with Substandard* Facilities, 1990-91 to 1998-99

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Administration	40%	40%	40%	40%	41%	42%	37%	35%	35%
Libraries	46%	47%	48%	46%	46%	49%	51%	50%	49%
Cafeteria	14%	17%	17%	16%	14%	17%	13%	12%	11%

Table 14. Percentages of Schools with Substandard* Facilities by District, 1998-99

	Honolulu	Central	Leeward	Windward	Hawai'i	Maui	Kaua'i	Statewide
Administrative	14%	15%	18%	32%	68%	80%	40%	35%
Library	36%	53%	32%	42%	76%	70%	33%	49%
Cafeteria	4%	10%	13%	3%	24%	17%	13%	11%
Number of Schools	56	42	38	31	39	30	15	251

* Substandard facilities are those that have less than 70% of the space required by the state's facilities standards. These statndards depend on school type and size. For example, an elementary school with up to 500 pupils should have at least 4,000 square feet of library space.

Table 15. Average Size of Schools in Hawai'i and Comparable States, 1997-98

	Elementary Schools	Pct. of U.S. Average	Secondary Schools	Pct. of U.S. Average
Hawai'i	627	129.5%	1,389	178.3%
Nevada	620	128.1%	1,052	135.0%
New Hampshire	334	69.0%	638	81.9%
Rhode Island	407	84.1%	964	123.7%
U.S. Average	484		779	

Table 16. Mean Number of Days Absent by School Type and Year, 1991-92 to 1998-99

Year	Elementary	Intermediate	High	Multi-Grade
1991-92	**9.8**	**10.7**	**13.4**	**12.7**
1992-93	**10.0**	**9.8**	**12.7**	**12.8**
1993-94	**9.8**	**11.2**	**14.1**	**14.5**
1994-95	9.9	11.4	17.2	16.1
1995-96	9.5	11.0	17.2	15.5
1996-97	9.9	10.8	16.3	16.1
1997-98	9.7	10.6	17.4	16.9
1998-99	9.5	11.0	16.9	16.6

Note: Attendance counting procedures were subject to considerable variation prior to the 1994-95 school year, when all schools instituted computer-based attendance recording. In 1997-98, procedures were standardized to count pupils present only if they were in school or on authorized school activities for at least half the school day.

Table 17. Number of Schools Reporting Specific Improvement Priorities, 1993-94 to 1998-99

Priority	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Achievement	163	167	161	158	162	177
Curriculum	167	152	157	137	120	125
Staff Development	122	115	95	66	55	60
SCBM	78	57	48	26	14	9
Community	48	55	48	48	59	64
Attitudes or Behavior	88	81	80	60	66	62
Accredition	2	1	5	20	26	27
Facilities	27	66	114	106	97	67
Other	12	12	20	111	139	156

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Table 18. Stanford Achievement Test Results by Grade, 1998-99 (9th Edition)

			Reading		
		Norm	Multiple Choice	Open Ended	Math
3rd Grade	Below Average	23%	27.8%	17.8%	24.3%
	Average	54%	56.0%	64.3%	52.3%
	Above Average	23%	16.2%	17.9%	23.4%
	HI Mean		606.8	585.0	598.6
	National Mean		613.9	586.4	599.5
5th Grade	Below Average	23%	26.1%	12.4%	24.6%
	Average	54%	55.5%	61.2%	48.8%
	Above Average	23%	18.4%	26.4%	26.5%
	HI Mean		649.1	639.8	649.0
	National Mean		652.1	630.8	646.8
7th Grade	Below Average	23%	28.4%	26.5%	24.4%
	Average	54%	53.9%	59.9%	53.3%
	Above Average	23%	17.7%	13.6%	22.3%
	HI Mean		662.3	628.0	671.3
	National Mean		678.5	637.6	673.2
9th Grade	Below Average	23%	36.0%	29.0%	21.5%
	Average	54%	53.2%	50.3%	58.3%
	Above Average	23%	10.7%	20.7%	20.2%
	HI Mean		682.7	672.5	688.5
	National Mean		700.5	689.8	685.5

Table 19. Event Dropout Rates (%) by Grade Level, Grades 9 through 12

	Grade				Estimated Cohort
Dropout Rate (%)	9	10	11	12	Dropout Rate
1993-94 to 1994-95	**5.57%**	5.72%	7.40%	3.66%	
1994-95 to 1995-96	3.71%	**4.02%**	5.84%	6.73%	
1995-96 to 1996-97	**3.91%**	4.32%	**5.29%**	5.59%	
1996-97 to 1997-98	4.36%	**4.54%**	5.33%	**5.23%**	**18.6%** Class of '97
1997-98 to 1998-99	4.31%	4.75%	**5.86%**	5.02%	17.2% Class of '98
1998-99 to 1999-2000	4.57%	6.11%	6.20%	**4.78%**	**17.8%** Class of '99

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Table 20. High School Senior Completion and Non-Completion, 1986-87 to 1998-99

	Certificate of Completion								
			Course Completion		IPP		Did Not Complete		
Year	Graduated								Seniors
1986-87	9,595	94.4%	---	---	---	---	566	5.6%	10,161
1987-88	10,517	94.1%	---	---	---	---	656	5.9%	11,173
1988-89	10,534	94.1%	---	---	---	---	656	5.9%	11,190
1989-90	9,393	92.1%	---	---	139	1.4%	672	6.6%	10,204
1990-91	9,066	90.3%	225	2.2%	180	1.8%	570	5.7%	10,041
1991-92	9,235	91.8%	207	2.1%	168	1.7%	452	4.5%	10,062
1992-93	8,924	90.6%	211	2.1%	185	1.9%	532	5.4%	9,852
1993-94	9,411	90.8%	301	2.9%	158	1.5%	497	4.8%	10,367
1994-95	9,435	89.4%	344	3.3%	205	1.9%	568	5.4%	10,552
1995-96	9,405	90.5%	365	3.5%	223	2.1%	402	3.9%	10,395
1996-97	8,977	88.1%	535	5.3%	227	2.2%	450	4.4%	10,189
1997-98	9,677	89.3%	499	4.6%	202	1.9%	458	4.2%	10,836
1998-99	9,725	89.0%	509	4.7%	193	1.8%	503	4.6%	10,930

Note: Certificates of completion were issued to students who had met all requirements for graduation except for passing the Hawai'i State Test of Essential Competencies (HSTEC). The use of HSTEC as a diploma requirement was discontinued, effective with the 1999-2000 school year.

Table 21. High School Seniors Plans, 1991-92 to 1998-99

	Attend School	Work Full-Time	Join Military	Other	Undecided
1991-92	77.4%	10.9%	4.6%	2.1%	6.5%
1992-93	83.7%	16.6%	4.6%	1.3%	4.5%
1993-94	79.3%	9.6%	3.8%	2.6%	6.3%
1994-95	79.0%	10.1%	3.9%	2.7%	6.2%
1995-96	79.3%	14.0%	6.0%	3.5%	5.7%
1996-97	77.7%	13.9%	6.0%	3.5%	5.7%
1997-98	78.7%	12.4%	8.8%	2.0%	3.9%
1998-99	81.2%	16.7%	9.0%	3.0%	7.8%

Table 22. Student Suspensions by Chapter 19 Classification, 1991-92 to 1998-99

		Type A	Type B	Type C	Type D	All Types	Students Involved	
1991-92	Number	2,520	6,268	7,434	1,501	17,723	10,686	
	Rate	14.5	36.0	42.7	8.6	101.7	61.3	per 1,000
1992-93	Number	2,789	7,112	9,283	1,685	20,869	12,088	
	Rate	15.8	40.2	52.5	9.5	118.0	68.3	per 1,000
1993-94	Number	2,923	8,002	9,734	2,018	22,677	13,104	
	Rate	16.3	44.5	54.1	11.2	126.1	72.9	per 1,000
1994-95	Number	3,033	7,207	9,663	1,769	21,672	12,839	
	Rate	16.6	39.3	52.8	9.7	118.3	70.1	per 1,000
1995-96	Number	3,533	7,774	10,767	2,335	24,409	14,232	
	Rate	18.9	41.6	57.6	12.5	130.7	76.2	per 1,000
1996-97	Number	3,287	8,541	11,356	3,615	26,799	13,233	
	Rate	17.4	45.3	60.3	19.2	142.2	70.2	per 1,000
1997-98	Number	3,545	7,632	8,743	2,733	22,653	12,124	
	Rate	18.7	40.3	46.2	14.4	119.7	64.1	per 1,000
1998-99	Number	2,914	7,073	7,096	1,300	18,383	11,891	
	Rate	15.6	37.7	37.9	6.9	98.1	63.5	per 1,000

Table 23. Classification of Chapter 19 Charges by Type of Incident

Category	Charges Included
Violence	Assault (A01), Dangerous Weapons (A15), Extortion (A07), Firearms (A16), Murder (A18), Robbery (A11), Sexual Offenses (A12), Terrorist Threatening (A13), Harassment (B04)
Property	Burglary (A14), Property Damage (A10), Theft (B09), Trespassing (Bl
Illicit Substances	Alcohol use or possession (A24), Drug Paraphernalia (A23), Marijuana use or possession (A21), Other illicit substance use or possession (A27), Sale of illicit substances (A22), Smoking or Tobacco (C04), Contraband (D01)
Order	Disorderly Conduct (B02), False Alarm (B17), Gambling (B03), Insubordination (C02), Other Prohibited Conduct (D02)

Table 24. Chapter 19 Charges Categorized by Type of Incident, 1991-92 to 1998-99

Year	Violence	Property	Illicit Substances	Attendance	Order
1991-92	15.6	4.7	11.8	10.2	58.0
1992-93	18.3	5.2	16.3	15.0	63.1
1993-94	19.2	5.8	19.0	16.4	65.5
1994-95	18.5	5.4	21.6	17.7	82.5
1995-96	19.6	6.3	27.0	16.3	92.1
1996-97	18.4	5.7	23.1	5.4	89.6
1997-98	16.3	4.7	22.6	0.1	75.9
1998-99	14.7	4.9	16.1	0.0	61.8

Figures are incidence rates, given as citations per 1000 students.

Note: In 1996-97, the two Chapter 19 offenses related to attendance were eliminated as causes for suspension from school. The small number of subsequent suspensions related to attendance was probably due to some schools' use of outdated suspension forms.

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